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disease in the military hospitals represents over 90 per cent of the total cases in Habana, there being but little material, outside of the Spanish soldiers, on which the fever could feed.

The following mortality for the week ended Thursday, July 1, is submitted: Yellow fever, military hospitals, 49; city, 1; total, 50. Enteric fever, 9; pernicious fever, 11; paludal fever, 5; dysentery, 10; enteritis, 19; smallpox, city, 4; total, 4. Pneumonia, 8; measles, 1; tuberculosis, 29. Total deaths, 262.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Precautions against the importation of infectious disease to the United States from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1897.

SIR: In view of the assistance ordered by the Government to destitute persons in Cuba, providing for their deportation from the Island, great danger is apprehended to the health of our country at large, and especially to Florida, if strict orders are not issued to employ every precaution in granting permits to leave that country, and you are respectfully requested to issue no permits to persons desiring to leave the Island without being satisfied as to their immunity from disease, or furnish clean bills of health to vessels unless every precaution is exercised and the United States rules and regulations are complied with.

During this summer and fall I will be glad to have any information or suggestion which will be of service in protecting the southern seaboard of the United States from the introduction of yellow fever by irregular communication from Cuba.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.
UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENT, *Sagua la Grande, Cuba.*

SAGUA LA GRANDE, CUBA, June 28, 1897.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 19th instant, with reference to the necessary precautions to be taken in the deportation of our citizens to the United States during the sickly and quarantine season.

In reply, I beg to say that I fully appreciate all this, and have and will take every step possible to prevent conveying these diseases to "The States." Through our honorable consul-general at Habana, I have obtained of Dr. Burgess vaccine virus to be used on such as contemplate a return to the United States. Fortunately, thus far, the authorities have not completed the warehouses which are being arranged to accommodate sick soldiers at the port; and, therefore, there are no infectious diseases, as yet, in the harbor, which is 11 miles away from this city.

Yours, respectfully,

WALTER B. BARKER,
United States Consul.

JAPAN.

Plague at Nagasaki on steamship Fukuoka Maru.

YOKOHAMA, June 7, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the arrival of the Japanese steamship *Fukuoka Maru* at Nagasaki, from Formosa, on the 4th instant,

a Japanese woman on board was found to be suffering from plague, dying that evening. So far no other case is reported, but the authorities have put quarantine into operation as regards the China ports affected, viz, Swatow, Foochow, and Amoy, as well as the Formosan ports, a measure that, in my opinion, should have been taken some time ago.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

YOKOHAMA, June 12, 1897.

SIR: I regret to have to inform you that the Japanese Official Gazette, of last evening, reports that yesterday 2 cases of plague occurred in the quarantine station at Nagasaki, being derived from the case landed from Japanese steamship *Fukuoka Maru*, arriving at Nagasaki from Formosa on the 4th instant, which I have already reported to you.

The fact that the new cases appeared on the seventh day after the only possible exposure to contagion, for the Formosan patient died and was immediately disposed of on the 4th, is not without interest, considering the tendency, in certain quarters, to place the incubation period of plague at seven days or less. Professor Kitasato, among others, takes, I believe, this ground, and, under his advice, the time of incubation officially recognized by the Japanese quarantine service is seven days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STUART ELDRIDGE,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, June 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious disease in Japan for period May 31 to June 8, inclusive. In so doing, I would invite attention to the further decline of the epidemic of smallpox, which is now severe only in the Ken of Nagasaki, almost the last province attacked. In view of this improvement and of the fact that during the past month but 6 cases of and 1 death from smallpox have occurred in Yokohama and its neighborhood and that Tokyo is almost or quite free from this disease, the consul-general of the United States has deemed it wise to discontinue from this date the disinfection of the persons and effects of the steerage passengers embarking at this port, with the exception of those coming from the city of Osaka and the Kens of Nagasaki, Niigata, Oita, and Tokushima, the regulations confining the enforcement of such precautions to times of epidemic. The continuance of the practice of vaccination of passengers and, when required, of crew before sailing is, however, urged upon the steamship companies as a precaution of the highest value to themselves as well as to the protective system of the United States.

The case of plague returned from Nagasaki is that concerning which I reported by the Tacoma mail of the 7th instant, as having arrived from Formosa, at that port, on June 4, and dying the same day. So far it appears to have been successfully handled.

Of the 53 cases of plague reported from Formosa, 41 occurred at Tainan, 6 at Taihoku, and 6 at Taichiu. The total number of cases, from the outbreak of the disease until the 5th instant, is given as 451, a number which should, undoubtedly, be more than doubled to arrive at an approximate estimate of the actual severity of the epidemic.